An Acute Injury Model for the Phenotypic Characteristics of Geographic Atrophy

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PURPOSE. Geographic atrophy (GA) is the late stage of non-neovascular age-related macular degeneration. A lack of animal models for GA has hampered treatment efforts. Presented herein is a rat model for GA using subretinal injection of sodium iodate (NaIO3).

METHODS. Rats were given subretinal injections of NaIO3 (5 µg/µL) using a pico-injector. Fundus photographs and spectral domain optical coherent tomography scans were collected at 1, 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after injection, at which time rats were euthanized and eyes were enucleated. Eyes were either cryopreserved or dissected into retina and choroidal flatmounts. Fluorescence immunohistochemistry was performed for retinal glial fibrillary acidic protein (activated Müller cells and astrocytes) and vimentin (Müller cells), as well as peanut agglutinin lectin (photoreceptors) labeling. RPE/choroids were labeled for RPE65 and CD34. Images were collected on Zeiss confocal microscopes.

RESULTS. Fundus photos, spectral domain optical coherent tomography, and RPE65 staining revealed well-demarcated areas with focal loss of RPE and photoreceptors in NaIO3-treated rats. At 1 day after injection, RPE cells appeared normal. By 3 days, there was patchy RPE and photoreceptor loss in the injected area. RPE and photoreceptors were completely degenerated in the injected area by 7 days. A large subretinal glial membrane occupied the degenerated area. Choriocapillaris was highly attenuated in the injected area at 14 and 28 days.

CONCLUSIONS. The rat model reported herein mimics the photoreceptor cell loss, RPE atrophy, glial membrane formation, and choriocapillaris degeneration seen in GA. This model will be valuable for developing and testing drugs and progenitor cell regenerative therapies for GA.

Keywords: age-related macular degeneration, geographic atrophy, choriocapillaris, retinal pigment epithelium, sodium iodate

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is one of the most common irreversible causes of severe central vision loss in the population older than 65 years.1 AMD is a heterogeneous disease, which first manifests in the macula with the appearance of pigmentary changes and subretinal deposits called drusen. In the dry, nonexudative form, AMD leads to geographic atrophy (GA) of the RPE and choriocapillaris (CC) along with photoreceptor degeneration. The etiology of GA remains poorly understood. Furthermore, there is a distinct lack of animal models to study GA disease pathogenesis and treatment efficacy.

Although dietary supplements reduce the disease progression to some extent, there is no proven drug treatment for GA. Regenerative cell therapy may provide some hope, but models for testing this are lacking. For this reason, a well-characterized, cost-effective, and rapid degeneration animal model of GA would be very useful. Sodium iodate (NaIO3) injection has been extensively used as a preclinical model of RPE degeneration and GA.2–5 Different delivery routes and various doses of NaIO3 have been reported to induce RPE changes in a variety of mammalian species.2–7 NaIO3 is thought to directly affect the RPE cells with secondary effects on photoreceptors and the CC. It has been shown to induce the production of reactive oxygen species contributing to damage similar to human GA.8–11 The current models using systemic delivery of NaIO3, however, result in widespread degeneration. The degeneration is not succinct and is not surrounded by healthy retina and choroid, as seen in human GA.

This study aimed to improve on the current NaIO3 model by creating a rat model with a well-circumscribed area of RPE atrophy, CC attenuation, and photoreceptor degeneration bordered by healthy full-thickness retina and choroid adjacent to the subretinal site of NaIO3 injection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Adult male Brown Norway (Charles River Labs) pigmented rats (6 to 8 weeks old) were used. Rats were housed in a 12-hour light and 12-hour dark cycle and fed water and dried ration ad libitum. Rats were divided into two groups: one group received subretinal injections of NaIO3 and the other group of animals (sham group) received PBS injections. Experimental procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, MD, USA). Rats were cared for and used in compliance with the statement for the
Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research by the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.

**NaIO₃ Preparation and Subretinal Injection**

NaIO₃ (S-4007; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was dissolved in PBS to a concentration of 5 mg/mL. Rats received a single subretinal injection of sterile NaIO₃ (1 µL) or PBS in each eye. Subretinal injections were performed using sterilized glass micro needles back-filled with injection solution and connected to a controlled pressure delivery device (PLI-100 Pico-Injector; Harvard Apparatus, Holliston, MA, USA) as previously described.² Eyes showing massive subretinal or vitreous hemorrhage were excluded from analysis.

**Fundus Photography, Fluorescein Angiography, and Optical Coherence Tomography**

Fundus images were obtained at 1, 3, 7, 14, and 28 days using a Micron III retinal-imaging microscope for rodents (Phoenix Research Labs, Pleasanton, CA, USA) equipped with a CCD camera. For fluorescein angiography (FAG), 50 µL 10% fluorescein sodium (100 mg/mL) was injected intravenously, and images were captured on the Micron III. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) was performed on anesthetized rats using a spectral domain OCT system (Leica Microsystems, Buffalo Grove, IL, USA) adapted for small animals. Pupils were dilated with 1% tropicamide and 2.5% phenylephrine eye drops. Each eye was imaged with a scanning mode of 2.6 × 2.6 × 1.4 mm, 1000 A-scans × 100 B-scans, and averaged to remove random noise from the final images. Scans were taken in the same rats at 1, 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after subretinal injection of NaIO₃ (n = 4). Additional rats were also analyzed at each time point until their endpoint (total animals at each time point: day 1, 13; days 3, 7, 11; day 14, 7; day 28, 4). PBS-injected controls were also imaged (n = 6). Retinal thickness was compared with controls at each time point using Student’s t-tests.

**Immunohistochemistry on Retinal and RPE/Choroidal Flatmounts**

Rats were euthanized at 1, 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after injection. Eyes were enucleated and processed for either flatmount immunohistochemistry or cryopreservation (n = 3 at each age group) for histologic assessment (flatmount and cryoblock). For flatmount histology, the retinas were separated from the RPE/choroid complex. Tissues were fixed in 2% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in Tris-buffered saline (TBS) at 4°C overnight. The flatmount retinas were blocked in 5% goat serum (prepared in TBS with 0.1% Triton X-100) for 1 hour before incubation in primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Retinas were incubated in chicken anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP; activated Müller cells and astrocytes; 1:500; Millipore, Burlington, MA, USA) and rabbit anti-vimentin (Müller cells; 1:200, ab45939; Abcam, Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA), whereas RPE/choroid eyecups were stained with mouse anti-RPE65 (1:200; NB100-355, Novus Biologicals, Littleton, CO, USA) and rabbit anti-CD34 (1:200; ab81289; Abcam, Inc.). After washes, tissues were incubated in secondary antibodies (goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 647 [A21244; Invitrogen, Waltham, MA, USA], goat anti-chicken cyanine 3 [105-165-155; Jackson Immunoresearch, West Grove, PA, USA], and goat anti-mouse cyanine3 [115-165-005; Jackson Immunoresearch]) overnight. FITC-conjugated peanut agglutinin lectin (PNA; 1:500; Sigma) was added to the secondary antibody cocktail for retinas. Flatmounts were imaged using Zeiss 510 or 710 Meta confocal microscopes equipped with Zen software (Carl Zeiss, Thornwood, NY, USA).

**Histologic Assessment**

Cryoblocks were cut into 8-µm sections, and sections were stained with hematoxylin and cosin (H&E).

**RESULTS**

NaIO₃ concentrations ranging from 2 mg to 40 mg/mL were injected into the subretinal space to determine the optimal...
FIGURE 2. Spectral domain OCT scans at 14 days after subretinal injection of NaIO₃. (A, C) The retina outside the affected area appeared preserved having all retinal layers. (B, D) The retinal thinning is apparent in the scan within the injured area, with deterioration of the ellipsoid zone and the RPE/Bruch’s membrane complex. Scale bars indicate 100 μm.

FIGURE 3. Fundus photograph and FAG of eyes receiving PBS (A, B) or (C, D) NaIO₃ injections. (A, B) Eyes receiving PBS injections remained normal even at day 28. (C, D) At 7 days after injection, aberrant FAG staining of the CC is apparent in the injected area of NaIO₃-treated eyes.
resolved, and the area receiving NaIO3 had some patchy RPE controls at day 1 (Figs. 1C, 1J). By 3 days, the edema was some retinal edema (Fig. 1A). This edema resulted in a slight induced lesion is quite visible histologically. At 28 days, the retina in the damaged retina with the ONL disappearing (Fig. 1B). OCT imaging demonstrated the retinal thickness at 1 day after injection, the injected area was not evident in retinal cross sections. The inner nuclear layer (ONL) was immediately adjacent to the border of atrophy, the RPE layer, ONL, and external limiting membrane (ELM) were missing only in the injected area. There was still a well demarcated with a clear border. Within the injected area at this time point, RPE cells were almost completely missing from Bruch’s membrane and photoreceptors were absent (Fig. 4B). At the border of atrophy, the RPE was hypertrophic and multilayered. The transition zone from atrophy to normal appearing retina was around 100 μm (Fig. 4). At 28 days after injection, the atrophic area remained well demarcated with a clear border. The inner nuclear layer was immediately adjacent to Bruch’s membrane in the degenerated area.

Retinal flatmounts were viewed with the ELM en face. In PBS-injected controls, vimentin staining created a honeycomb-like ELM that covered the entire retina (data not shown). At 1 day after injection, the injected area was not evident in retinal flatmounts (data not shown). By 3 days, sporadic photoreceptor loss was observed, but vimentin and GFAP staining were unremarkable (data not shown). At days 7 through 28, the area receiving NaIO3 was void of PNA-positive segments. GFAP and vimentin double-positive processes overlapped one another to create a membrane-like structure in the subretinal space where photoreceptors were lost (Fig. 5). As demonstrated in eye cups, this area had distinct borders between atrophy and normal area (Fig. 5A–5C). These membranes were the densest in the center (Fig. 5D–5F). This sharp border was even more prominent at higher magnification (Fig. 5G–5I).

RPE65 staining revealed a complete cobblestone monolayer pattern in control eyes. A similar pattern was observed in eyes from rats euthanized 1 day after NaIO3-induced injury (Fig. 6A). At 3 days after injection, RPE65 staining of the RPE monolayer demonstrated patchy RPE cell loss, cellular ghosts, and a mottled appearance (Fig. 6B). At 7 days, there was a complete loss of RPE cells in the injected area, leaving only cell fragments and debris with RPE65 (Fig. 6C). This loss persisted at 14 and 28 days (Fig. 6D).
The CC, stained with CD34, had a uniform, dense interconnecting pattern at day 1 after injection (Fig. 7A). At 3 and 7 days, the CC had a similar appearance with no apparent reduced density (Fig. 7B). The CC was severely attenuated at 14 days (Fig. 7C). Staining of the RPEchoroid with RPE65 and CD34 revealed the clear border where RPE atrophy was associated with CC attenuation (Fig. 7E). Further CC attenuation was noted at 28 days (Fig. 7D). The area of capillary attenuation perfectly matched that of RPE atrophy and the subretinal glial membrane (Fig. 8).

**DISCUSSION**

Subretinally injected NaIO3 created a reproducible rat model that mimics many aspects of GA. As in GA, the RPE atrophy preceded photoreceptor and CC loss, as well as glial membrane formation.13–15 This model also develops a glial membrane which mimics that seen in eyes with GA.10 The significance of this glial membrane is that it may prevent integration of photoreceptor progenitors in future regenerative medicine efforts. The rat model reported herein provides a
rapid, novel avenue for testing drug therapy options for GA. This model may also be useful for evaluating human progenitor cells as regenerative medicine because the same pathology is observed when NaIO₃ is injected subretinally into athymic nude rats (Bhutoo IA, et al., IOVS 2017:58:ARVO E-Abstract 2289), which are partially immune suppressed.

The intravenous injection of NaIO₃ creates widespread RPE, photoreceptor, and CC atrophy. This is in sharp contrast to the focal, succinct atrophic areas surrounded by intact, healthy RPE and CC seen in GA. The border region between atrophic and normal tissue is most interesting for studying disease progression of GA, as this is where degeneration is actively occurring. This region is not present with systemic injection of NaIO₃.

The rat model presented herein provides a succinct area of RPE/photoreceptor loss surrounded by healthy retinal tissue. The disease progression mimics that of GA with RPE cells lost first, followed by photoreceptors, and eventually, CC dropout. At 3 days after injection, before the complete loss of RPE cells, RPE cells were observed migrating anteriorly into the retina. Interestingly, anterior migrating RPE have recently been observed in eyes with AMD, and anterior migration is believed to contribute significantly to RPE loss in GA. Similar anterior migration is also observed with retinal detachment. The descent of the ELM observed at the atrophic border in rats 7 days after injection is also reminiscent of that seen in humans with GA. A subretinal glial membrane, similar to that recently reported in eyes with GA, was also observed in these rats. Similar observations have been made when NaIO₃ was injected subretinally into rabbits and pigs. In the rabbit model, however, a large volume (50 μL) was injected that created a significant bleb, and even the PBS-injected control eyes showed retinal and RPE changes. Moreover, the rabbit retina is merangiotic (only partially vascularized), making it difficult
to translate results to a human disease, particularly one involving vascular changes. In the swine model, a much smaller dose (0.01 mg/mL) was sufficient to cause ONL and RPE cell loss while preserving the inner retina. The lower dose required in swine compared with rats may be due to species differences. Although choroidal swelling was observed in the rabbit model, choroidal changes were not assessed in the other subretinal models. The attenuation of CC in rat but not in
rabbit may be due to the incredible regenerative properties of rabbit CC.22

The CC loss in the model reported herein occurs after RPE and photoreceptor degeneration. This progression of atrophy mimics that seen in GA, with RPE loss preceding choroidal changes.13,15 Some researchers have observed reduced blood flow in CC prior to RPE loss using angio-OCT.23–25 Cross-sectional histologic analysis suggested that CC loss preceded RPE loss.26 However, our flatmount histopathology, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the entire choroid, demonstrated that CC loss in eyes with GA only occurs in areas with no RPE cells.13,15 Furthermore, viable capillaries in a fairly normal pattern were observed in areas lacking RPE.13 One exception would be under drusen, where Mullins et al. observed reduced blood flow in CC while RPE remained anterior to drusen.24 The time between RPE loss and CC dropout provides a window of opportunity to treat RPE loss and possibly prevent CC loss. There is a need for therapeutic intervention for choroid because 50% of the CC is atrophic in the atrophic area in GA.13–15

One drawback of the rat model presented herein is that it is an acute injury model, and the mode of cell death is not the same as in GA. The NaIO3-induced RPE loss may occur via oxidative stress, which is one factor believed to contribute to AMD pathology.27 NaIO3 is known to trigger oxidative stress, which is toxic to RPE cells.8–11 Interestingly, both subretinal and systemic administration of NaIO3 cause retinal edema at 1 day after injection. In both the model presented herein and previously reported systemic models, this edema is reduced by 3 and 7 days, respectively.5 This suggests that the edema may result from NaIO3-induced breakdown of the inner and outer retinal barriers.18,25 In vitro experiments have shown that NaIO3 decreased RPE migration and ZO1 expression.29 Reduced barrier functions could also contribute to retinal thinning. The anterior migration of RPE observed herein and in human GA also contributes to outer barrier loss.

In conclusion, the subretinal injection of NaIO3 in rats creates a reproducible and cost-efficient model for studying GA. Low dose injections produce succinct areas of photoreceptor and RPE loss, which leads to CC loss after 14 and 28 days. This model will be useful for developing and testing drug treatments and therapeutic interventions such as autologous iPSC or stem cell–derived tissue regenerative medicine for GA.

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References


